#1

مجموعة القطع بالستيب

أكثر من ٤٠ قطعة تكررت في الاختبار

لكي تتدرب على اسئلة حقيقة وتطور مهارتك

عبدالرحمن حجازي – دليلك للأيلتس

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للتدرب على الأسئلة الفعلية بالستيب

الهدف الأساسي هو التدرب وليس حفظ القطع!

خطوات التدرب:

١ – ابدا بقطع جديدة، وشغل المؤقت
٢– حل الأسئلة بأفضل طريقة تقدر عليها وفي وقت ما يتجاوز دقيقتين لكل سؤال (بالكثير)
٣– اذا السؤال صعب خمن الإجابة واستمر، الى انت تنتهي
٤– أوقف الموقت، وتاكد من اجاباتك
٥– اكيييد راح تطلع عندك أخطاء: اتعلم منهاااا (جدا مهمة)
٦– ركز المرات الجاية على تفادي الأخطاء، واستمررررر في قطع اكثر.



"واذا عندك أي سؤال، كلمني خاص على طول على التويتر Dalilk4step@ – عبدالرحمن حجازي"

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الجزء رقم ١

ملاحظة: الأجزاء الاقدم تحتوي الاختبارات القديمة، والاحدث العكس وبالتالي ركز على الأجزاء الاحدث

Passage 1

حلم التفاحة

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1) Last night I had a frightening dream .I should explain that just before I went to bed, I ate an apple. I mention that because my mother always told me that if I ate right before going to sleep, I wouldn't sleep well and might even have a bad dream. But let me tell you about my dream.

2) I found myself in what seemed to be familiar area outdoor, but I couldn't remember ever having been there before—in my waking life, I mean. Maybe in some other dream I had been there and that might be why it seemed familiar. There were lots of huge trees and vines and greenery,(more or less like I would imagine a jungle in Brazil to be. It was very humid but I was dressed in winter. That made me even more uncomfortable and I remember thinking that I should go home and change clothes. But where was home and how could I get there? I didn't know the answer to either question- nor did I know how I ended up where I was. It never occurred to me in a dream that I could remove the heavy winter coat, hat and gloves that I was wearing.—it just didn't seem to be an option

3) In the dream I was all alone. No one was with me. Suddenly I heard voices and saw some people who had been my classmates in high school. They were much older and looked quite different, but I instinctively knew who they were. In the dream, I could even recall their names. There were four of them and they seemed very concerned for me. They were dressed in loose light colored clothing appropriate for this jungle, but my attire didn't attract their attention at all—nor did they mention anything about it being out of place. One of them approached me and I knew he was speaking for all of them. He said they had been sent to warn me not to eat the fruit from the tree in front of me nor to drink any of the water from the stream nearby. As he told me this, I realized that I had something in my hand. It was fruit from the very tree he was warning me about—and I had already eaten more than half of it. Without him saying so, I knew that this fruit was poisonous سام and probably also the water from the stream.

4) At that point I awoke in a heavy sweat, having thrown off my covers. I went to the bathroom and splashed some water on my face to cool down a bit, then returned to bed. How strange, I thought, that an apple tree was growing in the midst of that jungle.

Questions

1. What did the writer do just before he went to bed?

A. He listened to his mother
B. He had a bad dream.
C. He didn't sleep well
D. He ate some fruit.

2. In his dream, where did the writer find himself?
He found himself in:

A. his waking life
B. a humid jungle
C. another dream
D. a huge tree

3. According to paragraph (2), what did the writer feel that he wanted to do in the dream?
He wanted to:
A. be far from home.
B. be more uncomfortable
C. call his mother
D. put on different clothes

4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the clause, it just didn't seem to be an option?
A. He didn't even think of it.
B. He thought about doing it.
C. There were too many choices.
D. There weren't enough choices.

5. According to paragraph (3), until when did the writer think that he was alone in the jungle?
He thought he was alone until he:
A. remembered their names.
B. met some of his teachers.
C. overheard people talking
D. saw some strangers

6. What did his friends in the dream warn him?
They warned him not to:
A. swim in the stream nearby.
B. take a fruit from the tree before him
C. speak for all of them
D. change his winter clothes

7. What was his condition when he woke up?
He woke up:
A. splashing water.
B. under heavy covers.
C. heavily perspiring
D. under an apple tree

8. Why did he dream about an apple tree?
Because:
A. he ate an apple before sleeping.
B. his classmates suggested he do so.
C. he loves apples passionately.
D. he thought apples were healthy.

9. What is the best title for this passage?
A. A Sweet Dream
B. Mother's Assignment
C. Friend's Visit
D. A Nightmare

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Passage 2

النجوم والكواكب والثقوب السوداء

Source: mrstanbro.weebly.com/uploads/1/5/9/2/15929440/pdfstopthink

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

B. How many things can you see in the night sky? A lot! On a clear night you might see the moon, some planets, and thousands of sparkling stars. You can see even more with a telescope. You might see stars where before you only saw dark space. You might see that many stars look larger than others. You might see that some stars that look white are really red or blue. With bigger and bigger telescopes you can see more and more objects in the sky. And you can see those objects in more and more details.

2. But scientists believe there are some things in the sky that we will never see. We won't see them with the biggest telescope in the world, on the clearest night of the year. That's because they're invisible. They're the mysterious dead holes black called stars

3. You might find it hard to imagine that stars die. After all, our Sun is a star. Year after year we see it up in the sky, burning brightly, giving us heat and light. The Sun certainly doesn't seem to be getting old or weak. But stars do burnout and die after billions of years.

4. As the gases of a star burn, they give off light and heat. But when the gas runs out ينفذ ,the star stops burning and begins to die. As the star cools, the outer layers of the star pull in toward the center.

5. The star squashes into a smaller and a smaller ball. If the star was very small to begin with, the star ends up as a cold, dark ball called a black dwarf. If the star was very big, it keeps squashing inward until it's packed together tighter than anything in the universe.

6. Imagine if the earth were crushed until it was the size of the tiny marbl. That' how this dead star, black hole, is packed. What pulls the star in toward its center with such power? It's the same force قوة that pulls you down when you jump—the force called gravity. A black hole is so tightly packed that its gravity sucks in everything.---even light. The light from a black hole can never come back to your eyes. That's why we see nothing but blackness.

7. So the next time you stare up at the night sky, remember: there's more in the sky than meets the eye! Scattered in the silent darkness are black holes---the great mystery of the space.

Questions

1. What can bigger telescopes see?

A. Hidden planets
B.Dark spaces
C.Larger sparkles
D. Other bodies

2. According to paragraph (2), which of the following is NOT true about the black holes?

A. They are mysterious.
B. They are invisible.
C. They are dead.
D. They are big.

3. What does paragraph (3) say about our Sun?

A. It is not a star.
B. It is almost dead.
C. It gives off light but not heat
D. It will burn out and die.

4. The word squashing in paragraph (4) is closes in meaning to which of the following?

A. Hitting
B. Shrinking
C. Rotating
D. Breaking

5. According to paragraph (4), why does a star give off light and heat?

A. Because it reflects light.
B. Because it burns its own fuel.
C. Because of its mirror-like surface.
D. Because of the light temperature of space.

6. According to paragraph (4), what causes a star to die?

A. Its fuel is depleted.
B. It collides with other stars
C. It explodes outward
D. It ages too much.

7. The word marble in paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to:

A. a small vehicle
B. a tiny insect
C. a small building
D. a polished rock

8. Why are black holes invisible according to paragraph (5)?

A. They do not allow light to escape.
B. They are very tightly packed.
C. They are too full of gravity
D. They are extremely powerful.

9. What is the best title for this passage?

A. Black Holes: Energy and Age
B. Black Holes: Gravity and size
C. Black Holes: Reality and Mystery
D. Black Holes: Stars and Telescopes

Passage 3

القدرة على التحكم بالنار

Source: cs.mcgill.ca/~rwest/wikispeedia/wpcd/wp/f/Fire.htm

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The ability to control fire is one of humankind's great achievements. Fire making to generate heat and light made it possible for people to migrate to colder climates and enabled people to cook food — a key step in the fight against disease. Archaeology indicates that ancestors or relatives of modern humans might have controlled fire as early as 790,000 years ago.

2. Some recent evidence may exist to demonstrate that man controlled fire from 1 to 1.8 million years ago (which would make it older than inventing the knife). By the Neolithic Revolution, during the introduction of grain based agriculture, people all over the world used fire as a tool in landscape management. These fires were typically controlled burns or "cool fires", as opposed to uncontrolled "hot fires" that damage the soil.

Questions

1. Before controlling fire, people…………………..
- a. didn't eat cooked food
- b. generated heat and light
- c. migrated to colder climates
- d. fought diseases

2. In the Neolithic Revolution, people…………………………
- a. used grain based agriculture
- b. used fire as a tool to manage landscape
- c. (A+B)
- d. damaged the soil

3. "Cool fires" in the 2nd paragraph probably means………………………..
- a. landscape
- b. uncontrolled fires
- c. controlled fires
- d. damaged soil

4. The fire that damages soil is called……………..
- a. controlled fire
- b. uncontrolled fire
- c. cool fire
- d. (A+C)

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Passage 4

التزلج

Source: quora.com/What-is-the-history-of-skiing-as-a-sport

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Skiing is a mode of transport, recreational activity and competitive winter sport in which the participant uses skis to glide on snow. Many types of competitive skiing events are recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and the International Ski Federation (FIS).

2. Skiing has a history of almost five thousand years. Although modern skiing has evolved from beginnings in Scandinavia, it may have been practiced as early as 600 BC in what is now China.

3. The word "ski" is one of a handful of words Norway has exported to the international community. The word" ski" comes from the Old Norse word" skio" which translates a piece of wood.

4. Skiing, similarly to so many sports, started at a pre-historic ages, though its concept was rather different from today's idea of a sport activity. From 2500 BC, when the first primitive skis were made in Hoting, Sweden, people have used skis to hunt more effectively for animals, to perform military races or to transport themselves in the snow.

5. Until the mid-19th century, skiing was primarily used for transport, and since then has become a recreation and sport. Military ski races were held in Norway during the 18th century. As equipment developed and ski lifts were developed, skiing evolved into two main types during the late 19th and early 20th century, Alpine and Nordic.

6. When we talk about skiing, we generally mean Alpine (also named downhill) skiing. Its purpose is to ski down the hill by fixed heels and toes, commonly with a pair of ski poles. Once you have skied down using proper body balance, some lifts next to the ski tracks on the ridges transport you up the mountain to the peak. However, there is another type of skiing called Nordic skiing. It uses fixed-toe but free-heel bindings.

Questions

1. The International Olympic Committee (IOC)……………

a. recognizes skiing competitive events
b. is a mode of transport
c. is a winter sport
d. is the same as the International Ski Federation (FIS)

2. Old Norse is probably.........................

a. a kind of skiing
b. an old language
c. a sport
d. a military skiing

3. In paragraph 4, When the first primitive skis were made in Hoting, Sweden, people have used skis for...............................purposes

a. 2
b. 5
c. 4
d. 3

4. Alpine and Nordic are........................

a. types of skiing
b. ski lifts
c. military races
d. kinds of equipment

5. In Alpine skiing, the skier ………………………….

a. uses fixed toes only
b. skis down the hill by fixed heels and toes
c. uses fixed-toe but free-heel bindings
d. uses fixed heels only

Passage 5

التلوث

Source: ck12.org/earth-science/Types-of-Air-Pollution/lesson/Types-of-Air-Pollution-HS-ES/

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Thick black smoke curling out of smokestacks, horrible–tasting chemicals in your drinking water, pesticides in your food –– these are examples of pollution. Pollution is any contamination of the environment which causes harm to the environment or the inhabitants of the environment. There are many kinds of pollution, and there are many pollutants. Some obvious kinds of pollution are pollution of the air, soil, and water. Some less obvious or less salient kinds of pollution are radioactive, noise, and light pollution. Air pollution can be caused by particles, liquids, or gases that make the air harmful to breathe.

2. There are two main types of air pollution: primary and secondary. Primary pollutants enter the air directly, like smoke from factories and car exhaust. Secondary pollutants are chemicals that mix together to pollute the air, like mixtures of emissions, or waste output, from vehicles and factory smoke that change to form more dangerous pollutants in the air and sunlight.

3. Soil pollution can be caused by pesticides, leakage from chemical tanks, oil spills, and other chemicals which get into the soil by dumping or accidental contamination. Soil pollution can also cause water pollution when underground water becomes contaminated by coming into contact with the polluted soil

4. Water pollution can be caused by waste products, sewage, oil spills, and litter in streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Some scientists believe that water pollution is the largest cause of death and disease in the world, causing about 14,000 deaths in the world each day.

5. Noise pollution can be caused by vehicle, aircraft, and industrial noise. It can also be caused by military or experimental sonar. Noise has health effects on people and animals. In people, it can cause high blood pressure, heart problems, sleep disturbances, and hearing problems.

Questions

1. What is an example of air pollution?

a. smoke from factories
b. oil from oil spills
c. chemicals in your drinking water
d. noise from traffic

2. What are the difference between the primary pollution and secondary pollution?

a. Primary pollutants enter the air directly, but secondary ones don't enter air
b. Primary pollution is more dangerous than secondary pollution
c. Secondary pollution is more dangerous than the primary pollution
d. Primary pollution as dangerous as secondary pollution

3. Pesticides and leakage from chemical tanks are examples of……..

a. air pollution
b. soil pollution
c. noise pollution
d. water pollution

3. What kind of pollution is thought to cause the most death and disease?

a. Air pollution
b. Soil pollution
c. Noise pollution
d. Water pollution

5. Ali is working at an airport and he is exposed to noise pollution every day, so he might get…………………….

a. High blood pressure
b. cancer
c. heart problems
d. (A+C)

Passage 6

التصوير الفوتوغرافيِ

Source:hrc.utexas.edu/exhibitions/permanent/firstphotograph/

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. More than 1,000 years ago, people tried to capture images using the pinhole camera. These inventions helped people understand how light behaved in different situations, but they couldn't put a picture onto a physical object. 1694, a philosopher named Wilhelm Homberg discovered that light darkened certain chemicals. This discovery helped others begin creating photographs.

2. In 1826, the first photograph was taken by French inventor Nicéphore Niépce. He used a polished metal plate and an oil called bitumen, which reacts to light. Photographic technology then advanced quickly, and ways of taking and developing pictures became cheaper and easier. Photography studios began to pop up in urban areas, and "photographer" becomes a real profession.

3. In 1900, George Eastman invented the Brownie camera; a small portable camera was easy to use. Before its invention, photography was done by professionals. Now, anyone could capture a moment with a photograph.

4. Though color photography was invented in the late 1800, color film didn't take off until the 1950s. The digital camera was invented in 1975, and the digital cameras became available on the market in 1990.Today, more digital cameras are sold than traditional film cameras.

Questions

1. Wilhelm Homberg lived in the ....century.

a. 16th
b. 18th
c. 17th
d. 15th

2. The main idea of paragraph 2 is that....................

a. the first photograph was taken by French inventor Nicéphore Niépce
b. how photography developed and advanced quickly and became a profession
c. why photography studios began to pop up in urban areas
d. an oil called bitumen reacts to light

3. The Brownie camera was............................

a. easy to use and to carry
b. invented in 1826
c. to be used by professionals
d. big and heavy

4. If somebody lived in 1956, he......................

a. could have only a black and white photo
b. could use a digital camera
c. could use the You Tube
d. could have a colored photo

5. The main idea of the passage is ....

a. How photography developed from the past until now
b. Photography in the 20th century
c. How the pinhole camera was invented
d. How photography was 1000 years ago

Passage 7

الايس كريم

Source: idfa.org/news-views/media-kits/ice.../the-history-of-ice-cream

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Ice cream is a sweetened frozen food typically eaten as a snack or dessert. It is usually made from dairy products, such as milk and cream, and often combined with fruits or other ingredients and flavors. Ice cream is one of the most popular desserts in the world. Over four billion gallons (15.1 billion liters) are consumed each year worldwide. Although many people enjoy this frozen dessert, not too many people know its history.

2. Eating frozen sweets started about two thousand years ago. In ancient Italy, Persia and China, ice (or sometimes snow) was mixed with fruit or fruit juice. In ancient Rome, the Emperor Nero had snow brought down from the mountains and mixed with fruit.

3. Arabs were the first people to add milk to frozen desserts. Instead of fruit juice, they added sugar as a sweetener. But sugar wasn't the only thing added. They also added dried fruits and nuts. As early as 1,000 years ago, ice cream could be found in Baghdad, Damascus and Cairo.

4. After this time, ice cream and ice cream recipes were mentioned in books. One of the earliest ice cream recipes appeared in a cookbook from 1718. The Oxford English Dictionary claims that the first mention of the phrase "ice cream" was in a magazine that was published in the year 1744.

5. These days there are many companies that sell ice cream and the number of different flavors available is well over 1,000. Frozen desserts have been around for a long time and will most likely be enjoyed well into the future.

Questions

1. Ice cream is made from…………………..

a. snacks and desserts
b. dairy products
c. 4 billion gallons
d. 15.1 billion liters

2. The main idea of paragraph 2 is………………….

a. How people started eating frozen sweets in the past
b. Why the Roman Emperor Nero had snow mixed with fruit.
b. How the Italians and Chinese made ice cream
c. Fruit and fruit juice are used in making ice cream

3. The items the Arabs added to frozen desserts were………………….

a. fruit juice and sugar
b. milk and fruit juice
c. dried fruit, nuts, milk and sugar
d. fruit juice

4. The pronoun "they" in paragraph 3 refers to the …………..

a. fruits
b. desserts
c. people
d. Arabs

5. The best title for this passage could be…………….

a. The History of Ice cream
b. Arabs and Ice cream
c. How Ice cream is Made
d. Books on Ice creams

Passage 8

اختراع العجل

Source: ancient-origins.net/ancient.../revolutionary-invention-wheel

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The wheel probably originated in ancient Sumer (modern Iraq) in the 5th millennium BC, originally in the function of potter's wheels. The wheel reached India and Pakistan with the Indus Valley Civilization in the 3rd millennium BC. Near the northern side of the Caucasus several graves were found, in which since 3700 BC people had been buried on carts.

2. The earliest description of what may be a wheeled vehicle with four wheels is 3500 BC clay pot excavated in southern Poland. What is particularly interesting about the wheel is that wheels only occur in nature in the microscopic form, so man's use of the wheel could not have been in mimicry of nature. It is worth noting, however, that the rolling motion of the wheel is seen in certain animals that manipulate their bodies into the shape of a ball and roll.

3. The wheel reached Europe and India (the Indus Valley civilization) in the 4th millennium BC. In China, the wheel is certainly present with the adoption of the chariot in 1200 BC.

Questions

1. The origin of the wheel is believed to be………………..

a. India
b. Iraq
c. Poland
d. Pakistan

2. A vehicle with four wheels was first discovered in Poland in the…………………century BC.

a. 3 rd
b. 4 th
c. 2 nd
d. 5 th

3. The word millennium in paragraph 3 probably means a ……………

a. century
b. wheel
c. valley
d. civilization

Passage 9

الملكة الفرنسية

Source: www.testprepreview.com/modules/reading1.htm

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette ruled France from 1774 to 1789, a time when the country was fighting bankruptcy. The royal couple did not let France's insecure financial situation limit their immoderate spending, however. Even though the minister of finance repeatedly warned the king and queen against wasting money, they continued to spend great fortunes on their personal pleasure. This lavish spending greatly enraged the people of France. They felt that the royal couple bought its luxurious lifestyle at the poor people's expense.

Marie Antoinette, the beautiful but exceedingly impractical queen, seemed uncaring about her subjects' misery. While French citizens begged for lower taxes, the queen embellished her palace with extravagant works of art. She also surrounded herself with artists, writers, and musicians, who encouraged the queen to spend money even more profusely.

While the queen's favorites glutted themselves on huge feasts at the royal table, many people in France were starving. The French government taxed the citizens outrageously. These high taxes paid for the entertainments the queen and her court so enjoyed. When the minister of finance tried to stop these royal spendthrifts, the queen replaced him. The intense hatred that the people felt for Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette kept building until it led to the French Revolution. During this time of struggle and

violence (1789-1799), thousands of aristocrats, as well as the king and queen themselves, lost their lives at the guillotine. Perhaps if Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette had reined in their extravagant spending, the events that rocked France would not have occurred.

Questions

1. The people surrounding the queen encouraged her to spend money ______.
A. wisely
B. abundantly
C. carefully
D. foolishly
E. joyfully

2. The minister of finance tried to curb these royal ______.
A. aristocrats
B. money wasters
C. enemies
D. individuals
E. spenders

Passage 10

السيارات

Source: www.testprepreview.com/modules

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Visitors to America are immediately struck by the tremendous numbers of automobiles filling the highways and crowding the city streets. The automobile, which has transformed the American way of life, is the most indispensable workhorse of the family. During the week, the father drives it to his job in the city, alone, or in a “car pool” arrangement with several of his fellow workers. When he leaves it at home, his wife uses it constantly to do errands, to haul groceries, to drive children to lessons or appointments, to shops or swimming pools. On weekends, the family drives out to the country for a picnic lunch or may take a trip of several hundred miles. On vacations, no corner of the country is beyond the family’s reach.

2- All of America has felt the changes, which came with the automobile and with the network of highways that have been built to serve it. Farmers, who live far from their neighbors, are no longer isolated. Tractors of the work of the many farmlands they cannot afford to hire, Trucks carry their products to market, to storage elevators or to railroads.

3- Traffic jams in cities and along the approaches to cities, especially at morning and evening rush hours and at the start and end of weekends, are difficult problems. How to find out enough parking space in the cities, even with underground parking lots and many-storied “pigeonhole” parking structures in another. More highways and wider ones are needed as fast as they can be built.

Questions

1- The main topic of this passage is __________________ .
a) The network of highways
b) The American highways
c) Trucks and Tractors in America
d) Cars and the American Life

2- The automobile has had _______________ on the American society.
a) A little effect
b) hardly any effect
c) an obvious effect
d) no effect whatsoever

3- The American father ________________________.
a) always drives alone to work.
b) may share his car with other colleagues.
c) drives his children to lessons.
d) drives his wife to haul groceries.

4- The American family may spend the weekend ____________.
a) abroad.
b) in down town.
c) out of town.
d) in a family gathering.

5-Thanks to the automobile, all American States have become____________.
a) within reach.
b) more isolated.
c) beyond reach.
d) torn apart.

6- Most American families __________________ cars.
a) cannot afford
b) do not badly need
c) do not have
d) cannot do without

7- The word ' which ' in the first line of the second paragraph refers to _________________.
a) all Americans
b) automobiles
c) changes
d) traffi

الاجابات

القطعة رقم ١

1-D 2-B 3-D 4-A 5-C 6-B 7-C 8-A 9-D

القطعة رقم ٢

1-D 2-D 3-D 4-B 5-B 6-A 7-D 8-A 9-C

القطعة رقم ٣

1-A 2-C 3- C 4-B

القطعة رقم ٤

1-A 2-B 3-D 4-A 5-B

القطعة رقم ٥

1-A 2-C 3-B 4-D 5-D

القطعة رقم ٦

1-C 2-B 3-A 4-D 5-A

القطعة رقم ٧

1-B 2-A 3-C 4-D 5- A

القطعة رقم ٨

1-B 2- B 3-A

القطعة رقم ٩

1-C 2- A

القطعة رقم ١٠

1-D 2-C 3-A 4-C 5-A 6-D 7-C